



# GERMANY TO CHINA

Ringleaders Must Be Punished.

## THE NOTE CAUSES ALARM

Thirty Reformers Punished—A Conciliatory Edict—Russian Movements.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The Foreign Office has sent a circular note to all the powers announcing that the German Government considers that an indispensable preliminary to the beginning of peace negotiations with China is the delivering up of those who were responsible for the outrages. The text of the telegraphic note is as follows:

"The Government of the Emperor holds as preliminary to entering upon diplomatic relations with the Chinese Government that those persons must be delivered up who have been proved to be the original and real instigators of the outrages against international law which have occurred at Peking. The number of those who were merely instruments in carrying out the outrages is too great. Whichever persons are to be delivered up, the circumstances of such a group of leaders cannot be completely ascertained. But a few whose guilt is notorious should be delivered up and punished. The representatives of the powers at Peking are in a position to give or bring forward convincing evidence, as less important attaches to the number punished than their character as instigators and leaders.

"The Government believes it can count on the unanimity of all the cabinets in regard to this point, inasmuch as indifference to the idea of just atonement would be equivalent to indifference to a repetition of the crime. The Government proposes, therefore, that the cabinets concerned should instruct their representatives at Peking to indicate to the Chinese Government persons from whose guilt in instigating or perpetrating outrages all doubt is precluded.

### "VON BUELOW."

The note has been sent to the German embassies at Washington, London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Rome, Vienna and Tokio.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The publication of Count von Buelow's circular note, which was made through the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, was decided upon because it was deemed best to let the world see Germany had nothing to hide regarding her real aims in China. The diplomatic corps here so interpret it.

The note shows also that Count von Buelow's sober and moderate views regarding the Chinese trouble and its solution have now triumphed over Emperor William's more expansive views. Tomorrow the leading German papers will approve the note. The Freisinnige Zeitung, calling particular attention to the passage declaring that wholesale executions will be contrary to the civilized conscience, will say: "This is insignificant in contrast with Emperor William's instructions to the fighting troops to spare no one and make no prisoners."

### OPINION AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The general impression here is that the German note of yesterday, demanding the punishment of Chinese responsible for the outrages upon the foreigners as a condition for consent to peace negotiations, has brought the Chinese trouble to an acute stage. The United States Government is concerned. This conclusion is based upon the belief in official circles that the Chinese Government cannot accept the German position, so that it is now for the United States Government to withdraw its forces from China immediately or to join Germany and England in a prolonged war with China.

Baron von Sternberg, the German chargé d'affaires, just returned to Washington, called early at the State Department today to talk with Mr. Adee, the Second Assistant Secretary of State, in explanation of the points of the German note.

Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister, had preceded him, showing visible signs of nervousness and disquiet over this last move. Mr. Adee made an appointment with him for Dr. Hill, who, having returned to Washington, is Acting Secretary of State. Mr. Adee proceeded to the White House to communicate to the President the substance of the conversation he had with the two diplomats and to assist in the consideration of the German note. He refused to discuss the latter publicly in any phase.

Attention was directed in some quarters to the fact that in the very beginning, in the note of July 3, Secretary Hay had notified the Chinese Government that he expected the guilty parties to be punished. However, this demand was not made a condition precedent to negotiations. Now the belief is growing that if the United States Government is forced to a speedy decision as to the German proposition, it may resort to direct negotiations with the Chinese Government, and, having withdrawn its forces from China, giving notice to the allied powers there of the arrangement, in order that arrangements may remain in full force unaffected by any settlement that the allies may make thereafter as to China.

### MINISTER WU'S VIEW

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Minister Wu Tingfang was greatly interested today in Germany's note to the powers asking combined action in a demand that those responsible for the trouble in China be punished as an indispensable preliminary to any peace negotiations. When seen at the legation he had before him a copy of the published text of the note.

"I can hardly believe that this step has been taken," said he. "and if it has, it is so unfortunate in its influence upon the general question that I am greatly in hopes Germany will reconsider. The condition imposed upon China would amount to determining one of the subjects of negotiations before negotiations had commenced. The Chinese envoys are invested with complete power to make terms with the powers, so that when the negotiations are opened, no general subject for consideration and general settlement by those having complete authority to deal with them. But to take one subject in advance, settle it and make its execution an indispensable preliminary to negotiations, is extremely hard.

"But more than this, such a condition, if imposed, is simply impossible, and being impossible the effect would be to

bring the peace negotiations to a complete standstill. Suppose the situation was reversed, and this unfortunate trouble had occurred in some one of the countries now dealing with China. In the midst of excitement suspicion might have been directed against persons high in authority, even against the members of the royal family in that country. Would that country, when the question of settlement came up, for a moment consider the surrender of those persons vaguely suspected or would it not ask that all questions be considered by the court which was to settle to whom the condition would apply? There have been intimations against those high in Chinese ranks, but it would be very hard—yes, impossible—to say in advance before the negotiators had considered the question that these persons should be given up. Who would furnish the proof? It is an indispensable requisite according to your recognized methods, persons accused have the right to be heard and that their evidence shall be taken into account in proving an accusation. But according to this proposition there would be a surrender of the party first, before the negotiators had an opportunity to consider all questions of proof which might be presented.

"Under these circumstances I am most hopeful that Germany's note is less positive than the published reports indicate. Recent indications have been that the difficulties over beginning peace negotiations had been overcome and that very soon negotiations would begin. For that reason I feel that it would be unfortunate, would bring the negotiations to a halt. The effect of such a step in all proceedings would be of disadvantage to all parties concerned, to the powers as well as to China. In short, its effects would be so far reaching that I am extremely anxious that Germany may see her way clear to reconsider the proposal."

### GREAT BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The British Foreign Office informs the Associated Press that no reply has yet been sent to the German note.

Referring to the alleged telegram of Lord Salisbury to Li Hung Chang, outlined by the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, the Foreign Office officials say the British Premier has not sent any message to Li Hung Chang. It is pointed out at the Foreign Office here that the Washington press messages averring that the British and Japanese Governments are ready to announce the policy of the German Government's policy in China, are unfounded so far as Great Britain is concerned.

### A CONCILIATORY EDICT.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The Boersen Zeitung today prints a special dispatch from Shanghai, dated Monday, September 17, saying that an imperial edict, dated September 7, commands all the Chinese Generals, under pain of death, to avoid hostile acts; orders all high officials to return to Peking and assist in restoring order and peace, and orders the Chinese Boxers, whose leaders must be captured.

A second edict, the dispatch adds, orders comprehensive reform in the entire administration of the empire. The allies at Peking, it is also declared in the dispatch, must insist upon Emperor's return, and the punishment of Kang Yi and all the Boxer leaders.

### THIRTY REFORMERS MURDERED.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 18.—Regarding the apparently treacherous murder of thirty reformers at a feast at Hankow, says the thirty men or so captured and executed by the Viceroy were reformers, followers of Kang Yu Wei and members of the China Independence Association. Their main objects are three—to replace the Emperor Kwang Hsu on the throne, to fully protect all foreign and Christian lives and property, and to establish a civilized government in China.

Li Hung Chang is reported as having said that as China could not possibly pay indemnity which will be demanded from her, there will be no alternative but to give territory instead of money, in which case Japan would get Shin Kiang, Russia would get Shin Kiang and Tibet would go to England.

### RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

TIEN-TSIN, Sept. 17.—It is understood that the British authorities have been instructed to oppose vigorously the Russian occupation of the Shan Hai Kwan and Tien-Tsin Railway, which is owned by a British syndicate and leased to the Chinese. The recent Russian movements northward are believed here to include an expedition to Shan Hai Kwan, which is now held by the imperial troops.

Both the British and the Americans have troops at Shan Hai Kwan as an open winter port. Only a few miles of the railway have been destroyed and the bridges are intact. A British expedition to Shan Hai Kwan is probable at an early date.

### ENGLAND AND EARL LI.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—"On the eve of Li Hung Chang's departure," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, wiring yesterday, "he received a strongly worded cablegram from Lord Salisbury, declaring that the British Government would insist upon the return of Emperor Kwang Hsu to Peking as an absolute condition of peace negotiations, without which the dissolution of the Chinese empire was inevitable. Lord Salisbury informed Earl Li that the allies desired to preserve China's integrity, but that nothing would divert them from their irrevocable intention of punishing those responsible for the outrages, whom they would, if necessary, pursue all over China."

### EVENTS IN THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—A dispatch to the Herald from Hongkong says: "The Mandarins of the Nansen district have requested the native Christians to send an account of their losses for compensation and the names of the 'rebels' who committed the outrages."

Two ringleaders have been decapitated and their heads exhibited in the mission church at Tathling.

### The Old Kearsarge.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Secretary Long will be at Portsmouth, N. H., today at the presentation of the historic tablet commemorative of the old Kearsarge, which was built in the Portsmouth yard, to the new battleship Kearsarge. Immediately thereafter it is expected that Secretary Long will return to Washington to resume his duties.

In the meantime, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is acting Secretary of the Navy.

### The French Worsted.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The Ministry of War announces that news has been received of fighting between the troops forming a French Saharan outpost, near Timimoun, and the Barbary tribesmen. The French troops, under Colonel Conette, fought two engagements, and finally returned to Timimoun without being molested.

The dispatch is vague, but says clearly that the French lost twenty-six men killed and wounded, including two officers killed. Reinforcements are on their way to Timimoun.

# PROGRESS OF STRIKE

Over 100,000 Miners Are Idle.

## NO VIOLENCE AS YET

Only a Small Group of Coal Diggers Persist in Keeping at Work.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—The great strike of the miners in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, which represents practically the hard coal output of the world, has begun.

HAZELTON, Pa., Sept. 17.—President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers' Union gave out the following statement to-night:

"Information received up to to-night shows that 112,000 mine workers are on strike in the anthracite region. Of this number 72,000 are in District 1, 30,000 in District 3 and 10,000 in District 7.

Reports received are to the effect that a large number of those who went to the mines today will join in the suspension to-morrow.

"The number of men now out on strike exceeds that of any other industrial contest in the history of our country."

### PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—If, as President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, claimed last night, 112,000 of the 141,000 mine workers in the Pennsylvania anthracite coal fields were idle yesterday, it is certain that this number has been considerably augmented today.

Reports from the four big districts embracing the hard coal region are to the effect that fewer men are at work today than were working yesterday and that collieries that worked full handed or nearly so yesterday are either badly crippled or shut down today. The weather has grown much colder than yesterday and this change is greeted with enthusiasm by the workers who argue that the increase in demand for coal, will hasten the adjustment of the difficulties between them and their employers. Talk of arbitration is so persistent that the hope grows that this method of settling the strike will finally be adopted, although the mine-owners declare they will deal only with their employees as individuals and the strike leaders say they will insist upon formal recognition of the union. This difference would appear sufficient to keep employer and employee apart forever, if persisted in.

One little band of miners in the Wyoming valley, those of the West End Coal Company at Moanqua, numbering a few hundred men, stand out prominently as the only men at work out of nearly 90,000 in the Lackawanna and Wyoming region. Efforts to induce them to join the strikers have failed. They say they have always been treated kindly; they have no grievance and they will therefore remain loyal to their employers.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 18.—There is no change in the strike situation in the Wyoming valley this morning. The collieries that were compelled to suspend operations yesterday, are idle today. The United Mine Workers had watchers in the vicinity of every colliery to see if any miners reported for work.

The colliery at Moanqua operated by the West End Coal Company, is the only mine in this district that is working.

HAZELTON, Pa., Sept. 18.—The second day of the anthracite coal strike began very quietly in this district. According to reports received from all parts of the districts there was no break in the ranks of the strikers, and in many mines there were fewer men working than on yesterday. Some of the collieries are so short of men that it is doubtful if they can continue work during the entire day.

Every official connected with the United Mine Workers now in the district, with the exception of President Mitchell, started out before 6 o'clock this morning for picket duty at various collieries. All had returned to headquarters by 8 o'clock, and reported that they had been successful in inducing men to stay away from various workings.

A number of leaders also reported that a number of the mines are being guarded by watchmen to prevent union men from attempting to induce non-union strikers to quit work. The first march of strikers in this region took place early this morning when about one hundred men from McAdoo, Audenreid and Yorktown, headed by a brass band, marched through the south side en route to the Colerain colliery with a view to inducing the men there to quit work. The strikers did not use force, but were quite successful, as a number of non-union men returned to their homes. The marching miners then went back to McAdoo and dispersed. A crowd of Hungarian women of McAdoo, some of them carrying clubs, surrounded the Crawford and Dugan mines this morning and requested the men working there to quit. Matters looked equally for a few minutes, but the women were told that the work being done there did not interfere with the strike and they returned to their homes satisfied. At Jeansville yesterday last night a number of men were held up on the Hazelton road while returning from work and were forced to promise not to go to the mines today. They kept their promise.

Workers of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company at Audenreid were engaged this morning in pulling the three from under the boilers at various strippings. This indicates a suspension of work there.

Other reports from the south side today give instances of individual cases of violence yesterday against miners who did not quit work, but no one was seriously hurt.

It was estimated at noon today that the number of additional men in this district who joined the strikers this morning was about 600. On the north side all but three or four collieries are operating with reduced forces. Strikers say the workings are not mining any coal, but are running the machinery to give outsiders the impression that the strike has not affected them. With one exception—that of the Eckby collieries—reports show that fewer men are working at all the mines on the north side of Hazelton today than on yesterday.

### GRIEVANCES DISCUSSED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—John B. Garrett, vice president of the Lehigh Coal Company, in an interview made the following statement in review of the various grievances alleged by the United Mine Workers to exist in the anthracite coal fields:

"This company conducts no stores, nor does it exert any influence upon employees to prefer one merchant above another. It employs no doctors and makes no charges against its employees for medical service to them or their families. Inquiry has satisfied me that the above is also the case with the companies generally. Semi-monthly pay is observed by us in few cases, being in all in which the men have demanded it. It would be observed anywhere, were the demand made, as called for by law.

"The use of the word 'ton' as applied to 3,360 pounds is a misnomer; it is simply a unit of measure, which might be called a car or a cartload or by any other name, and is the quantity of actual coal, plus here, state and other foreign material, for the removal of which a special payment is made under the agreed scale of wages. The price charged for powder is an apparent but not a real grievance. In some regions \$2.75 per keg is charged; in others \$1.50 per keg. This of itself should be sufficient evidence that the compensation of the miner is set independently of the price of powder, as a net return for a day's labor must be essentially the same in neighboring fields, whether one or the other price is charged for the powder.

"Another evidence that the price of powder does not create an injury to the miner is shown by the fact that when the subject was agitated some time ago one of the larger companies offered to reduce the charge for powder to its then current value, provided the men would consent to a revision of their wages. They would continue the same compensation for their labor as they had previously received under the agreement which was then operative.

"This was promptly rejected, showing that their purpose was to effect an increase of wages, and that if this could be obtained they preferred to maintain the apparent grievance, which could be and had from that time to this used as a ground of complaint of unfair treatment.

"Eliminating the foregoing alleged grievances from the list formulated by the United Mine Workers, nothing whatever remains but a general demand for increased pay and recognition of the demand for the agency through which differences should be adjusted."

W. S. Thorn, a director of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, made this statement after a talk with the company's mine superintendent over the long distance wire: "We operate thirteen collieries and all but two are closed. The strike appears to be general throughout the district. Many men have reported in our mines, but hardly enough to justify working the two collieries, so that it is probable that they will be closed.

"The tie-up will doubtless last a week and then the men will begin to get dissatisfied and will want to return to work. The miners, as far as we can learn, have no sufficient resources to carry on a prolonged strike. Should the strike continue for a long time railroad earnings will, of course, be affected.

"The operators can hold out for at least six months. It is our custom to carry on our books orders for six months in advance. We have a fair supply on hand. Retailers, especially in the coal business, hardly enough to justify working the two collieries, so that it is probable that they will be closed.

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"We anticipate no trouble at our mines. Extra watchmen have been hired, but this is the only precaution which we have taken. I do not think that any pauper labor will be imported unless the strike should be prolonged."

### TAKEN ILL IN THE STREET.

On the 26th of January, 1898, a young lady, passing through Burton Street, in Darlington, was suddenly taken ill. Fortunately, she was seen by the people of a house near by, who conducted her within doors, administered a stimulant, and cared for her until she was able to go home.

This, you may say, was hardly an incident worth putting in print. That depends on what it signified. To a besieged and starving garrison the sound of a distant bugle is a matter to make the heart jump.

On arriving at her house, we are sorry to say, the young lady had a second seizure, and a doctor was at once called in.

No, it was not the nerves, or a rush of blood to the head; the symptoms pointed to a thoroughly disordered state of the digestion; ulcerated stomach, probably. So spoke the medical man, after a careful diagnosis.

Such being the doctor's opinion, he prescribed on the lines suggested by the facts. The sequel proved him right, albeit his treatment had but little beneficial effect. For this he is not to be blamed, as there are few diseased conditions more difficult to correct than the one he met with in this instance. Many physicians decline to touch such cases—sending the sufferers to hospitals.

In a letter dated August 20th, 1899, the young lady describes the events alluded to here, and informs us as to the final result.

"It was early in 1897," she says, "that my health, previously good, began to fail. In spite of all we could do, I got worse, and in the middle of that year my state was dreadful. Not only was my appetite wholly destroyed but I labored the very sight of food. From the most savory and attractive meals that could be put on the table I turned away in disgust.

That this was unnatural and alarming, of course, I realized; but what could be done? Hardly a day passed without my suffering agony with a twisting, gripping, gnawing feeling in the stomach.

"The pleasure and comfort went out of my life as completely as the sparkle vanishes from a lake on a cloudy day. 'At length I acted on my mother's urgent and repeated advice, and began the use of Mother Seigel's Syrup. She said it had wrought a wonderful cure on her, and why should it not on me? So I said yes, and we sent for it. Before I had taken four bottles the trouble passed away, and I have been a strong, healthy girl ever since—and that is now eighteen months.'—Maud McGuinness, 158 Burton Street, Darlington, Sydney, N. S. W.

# THE CRISIS IN CHINA

Japs and Russians at Outs.

## EARL LI TO NEGOTIATE

Chinese Soldiers Organizing and Drilling in the Interior--Status Quo at Peking.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Information has been received in Washington showing that a dangerous tension exists in the relations of the Russian and Japanese armies in China. The State and Navy Departments will not admit that they have been informed that the friction has reached this stage. It is altogether likely that the President understands fully this feature of the Chinese situation. Writing to a friend a naval officer says:

"There is very bad blood between the Japanese and Russians. One day the Russians fired a volley into a Japanese detachment and apologized. The next day the Japanese fired into the Russians and likewise apologized. Two or three were killed or wounded on each side. It is said now the Russians are withdrawing their troops from Niuchwang, and they will not participate in the advance on Peking. The Russians captured country around Niuchwang and are holding it. The Japanese seem to be doing all the work. They are landing large quantities of supplies, and have thousands of troops ready to land when the moment arrives. The Russians have charge of the railway, and it is now running through to Tien-Tsin. The railroad men all quit work when the Russians took charge, and the Japanese no longer use it in transporting troops."

Reports received here relative to the occupation of Peking show that great rivalry exists between the Russians and Japanese. So far as known neither Government, while sharply watching developments, is making the acts of other troops the subject of any diplomatic representation.

At the same time it is admitted that such overt acts as are reported by American naval officers cannot be conducive to improving the relations between them, and may become a casual belli. Because of the jealousy existing between the two Governments officials are inclined to think that in view of the unwillingness of Japan to withdraw her troops from Niuchwang, Russia will determine that her interests necessitate the retention of her troops in Peking.

### CHINESE ACTIVELY DRILLING.

HONGKONG, Sept. 18.—It is reported in the West River district that Chinese troops are visible in every town, and they are actively drilling. A Chinese gunboat is again patrolling the river and it is expected that some action is contemplated. The Sandpiper, which has been patrolling the delta, has proceeded to Canton.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

A German telegram from Shanghai states that troops are streaming to Tsi Nan Fu from the whole of China, and that Tsi Nan Fu, which is about six hundred miles southwest of Peking, is regarded as the permanent residence of the Emperor.

### VON WALTERSEE ARRIVES.

HONGKONG, Sept. 18.—The German steamer Sachsen, having on board Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, commander in chief of the international forces in China, and his staff, has arrived here.

## TROPICAL CYCLONE IN BERMUDA

The "Still-Vext" Islands are Getting a Taste of Weather.

ST. DAVIDS, Bermuda, Sept. 17.—A tropical cyclone is central near these islands. The storm set in this morning and is raging with increasing severity this afternoon. Heavy cyclone rollers are sweeping in upon the coast and a strong northeast gale is blowing. All the telegraph wires have been blown down and this dispatch was sent to the cable office in Hamilton by messenger on horseback.

Southeast rollers began to wash the shores yesterday, but the barometer continued high. During the night, however, it commenced falling, showing 29.91 inches at 7 o'clock in the morning. The wind was rising. By noon it had reached a gale force from the northeast and rain was falling. The barometer then recorded 29.71 inches.

The storm continued to increase during the afternoon and at 4 o'clock the wind was blowing more than sixty miles an hour, carrying away telegraph wires. Heavy seas are rushing in upon the coasts. It is impossible to ascertain the damage done. The barometer continues to fall, recording only 29.32 inches now, but the wind has veered to north, although it is blowing with the same violence.

### CURED OF CHRONIC DIARRHOEA AFTER THIRTY YEARS OF SUFFERING.

"I suffered for thirty years with diarrhoea and thought I was past being cured," says John S. Holloway, of French Camp, Miss. "I had spent so much time and money and suffered so much that I had given up all hope of recovery. I was so feeble from the effects of the diarrhoea that I could do no kind of labor, could not even travel, but by accident I was permitted to find a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after taking several bottles I am entirely cured of that trouble. I am so pleased with the result that I am anxious that it be in reach of all who suffer as I have." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Hawaii Territory.

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CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

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- 6 Soup Plates.
- 6 Tea Plates.
- 6 Cups and Saucers.
- 2 Meat Dishes.
- 2 Vegetable Dishes.
- 1 Salad Bowl.
- 1 Tea Pot.
- 1 Gravy Boat.
- 1 Sugar Bowl.
- 1 Butter Dish.
- 1 Spoon Holder.
- 1 Milk Jug.
- 6 Fruit Plates.
- 1 Fruit Dish.
- 1 Water Jug.
- 6 Water Glasses.
- 6 Salt Cellars.
- 6 Pepper Shakers.
- 1 Vinegar Bottle.
- 1 Oil Bottle.
- 1 Mustard Pot.
- 6 Knives.
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- 6 Soup Spoons.
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- 1 Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove.
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- 1 Coffee Pot (Granite Iron).
- 1 Cake Turner.
- 1 Strainer.
- 1 Egg Beater.
- 1 Large Fork.
- 1 Large Spoon.
- 1 Large Knife.
- 2 Vegetable Pans.
- 1 Dish Pan.
- 1 Oil Can.
- 1 Funnel.
- 1 Can Opener.
- 1 Teakettle.
- 1 Dipper.
- 1 Milk Pail.
- 1 Tea Caddy.
- 1 Coffee Container.
- 1 Toaster.

See the above outfits in our large front window.

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### THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 2s 6d each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, its sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

### CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should be careful that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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- The Kohala Sugar Co.
- The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
- The Koloa Agricultural Co.
- The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
- The Standard Oil Co.
- The George F. Blake Steam Pump.
- Weston's Centrifugals.
- The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
- The Aetha Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
- The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

# GALVESTON MORTALITY

It May Mount to Seven Thousand.

## THE KAISER'S SYMPATHY

The Work of Relief and Rehabilitation is Steadily Going on—Ample Funds.

GALVESTON, September 15.—There are all told perhaps 125 in the list of dead who did not die in the storm. They died at the hands of their fellow men. Some are white; more are black.

Many of them lived here, and survived that awful Saturday night of hurricane and horror. The others came from near-by places. They are the men caught robbing the dead—the ghoul of this week of woe and despair. Not a tithe of the story has yet reached the outside world.

There were more executions here in two days than in all the United States in a year.

Some few have enjoyed their constitutional privilege of a drum-head court-martial, with an army officer as the dispenser of life or death.

The most have been shot down as they robbed. Soldiers and citizens alike have been clothed with this authority—to kill any one caught stealing from the dead, or even from the piles of wreckage.

One artillery soldier killed five men within the minute with his Krag-Jorgensen—a bullet for each from the five cartridges in his rifle's magazine. One citizen killed two negroes in the twinkling of an eye—a barrel of his shotgun for each. There has not been a day that a dozen have been killed without any trial, while in some cases white ghoul were given the formality of a trial.

Several thousand men are at work clearing away the debris on the beach. One hundred and fifty bodies were recovered from the wreckage and buried yesterday. No attempt is now being made to identify recovered bodies. Today most of them are found naked and mutilated beyond recognition.

LIVES SAVED BY A CUTTER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Excellent work in saving lives during the hurricane was done by the officers and crew of the revenue cutter Galveston, which was stationed at that port. The first mail through from the stricken city reached Washington today and brought a letter from Chief Engineer W. H. Whitaker of the Galveston. Under date of September 9 he says:

"All sheds on the wharves have been leveled to the ground, or nearly so. I do not think there is a house that has not been more or less damaged, or blown to the ground. While the wind was blowing over sixty miles an hour we sent out a boat with a rescuing party to row up one of the streets. The first trip they succeeded in saving thirteen women and children and brought them back to the vessel in safety."

"It was useless to attempt to row the boat against the terrific wind, and as the water was at that time not over a man's head in the street, a rope would be sent out to the nearest telegraph pole and by that means a boat could be hauled along from pole to pole. This was accomplished only by the most heroic efforts on the part of the men who led out the rope, but between swimming, walking and floundering along in the teeth of the gale the rope would finally be made fast. Then it was all that a crew of one officer and seven men could do to pull a boat against the fierce blasts of the hurricane. By working all Saturday afternoon and evening and up to 1 o'clock Sunday morning the brave boys succeeded in rescuing thirty-four men, women and children, whom they put in a place of safety and provided them with enough provisions for their immediate wants. Finally on account of the darkness, increasing violence of the storm and the vast amount of wreckage in the streets, the rescuing party was reluctantly compelled to return to the vessel."

"On board ship it was a period of intense anxiety for all hands. No one slept, and it was only by superhuman efforts by officers and crew that we rode out the hurricane in safety. With the exception of the carrying away of the port forward rigging and the smashing of all the windows and skylights, the vessel sustained no serious injury. Not a single person on board was injured in any way."

SITUATION IS BETTER.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 18.—"The situation continues to improve." It is what one is told now when he applies at any of the various headquarters for information. This statement is being made with gratifying monotony all over the city. The work has been brought down to a business basis as far as possible and the system and order displayed in the various departments would surprise anyone who might return to Galveston after an absence of three or four days.

One feature that has caused a better feeling and a more pronounced willingness to work is afforded by the fact that the "time" of all the laborers employed is being kept at headquarters. The men, being assured of compensation for their labor, naturally go about their unpleasant tasks with much better grace than heretofore.

A thorough investigation reveals the fact that every department is as well organized as possible under the circumstances and that all are working harmoniously.

Supplies and money are now pouring in from all over the country. It is stated that at least seven figures are needed to express the amount of cash thus far received. This is being used judiciously, and the effects of the presence of such a large relief are already apparent.

The death list will reach the total of 4,437 with the additions sent out today. Only a comparatively small number of the negroes who perished have been reported. After considering all these facts, one can hardly do anything else but conclude that the total to be finally reached will be above 6,000.

Judge Mann stated today that in his opinion the list would go as high as 7,000. The exact number of course, will never be known.

There are no developments which would lead to the belief that the estimate of a property loss of \$22,500,000 is too high. While one occasionally finds a business man whose property has not suffered greatly, it must be stated that the class is hopelessly in the minority and that large losses are the rule.

The people are becoming more cheerful every day and it is more than remarkable to observe the composure exhibited by some of them under the terrible circumstances. The individual who has been lost in the community's grief and on every hand may be seen people who have lost their all, doing everything in their power to comfort a neighbor who perhaps has not been so unfortunate. Everybody seems to be doing all they can toward ultimate rehabilitation and the determination to build a city which will be bigger and broader in every way than the one which has been destroyed appears to be general.

The people are still leaving the city in considerable numbers but the relief work locally has now been gotten down to such a fine point that it is likely that there will be a marked diminution of the exodus during the next two or three days. The fears of an epidemic have been allayed by the presence and the distribution of medicines and disinfectants and therefore a feature which would undoubtedly have had the effect of causing many to seek succor elsewhere, has been eliminated from the situation.

THANK PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The following dispatch has been received at the White House from Mayor Jones of Galveston, addressed to President McKinley:

"The people of Galveston through me desire to return their sincere thanks for the great interest you and the United States Government have manifested in their behalf in their hour of trial. While their sufferings are indescribable, yet they have ever in their minds the great Government which never fails to respond to the distress of its citizens and they also know that at the head of that Government is an upright, Christian gentleman whose every effort is to relieve the distressed with all the means and power at his command."

THE KAISER'S SYMPATHY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—President McKinley has received the following message of sympathy to the Galveston disaster from Emperor William of Germany:

STETTIN, Germany, Sept. 17, 1900.—President of the United States of America, Washington: I wish to convey to you the expression of my deep-felt sympathy with the misfortune that has befallen the town and harbor of Galveston and many other parts of the coast, and I mourn with you and the people of the United States over the terrible loss of life and property caused by the hurricane, and the magnitude of the disaster is equalled only by the indomitable spirit of the citizens of the new world who in their long and continued struggle with the adverse forces of nature have proved themselves to be victorious."

I sincerely hope Galveston will rise again to new prosperity.

WILLIAM II.

The President's reply is as follows: Executive Mansion, Washington, Sept. 17, 1900.—His Imperial and Royal Majesty Wilhelm II, Stettin, Germany: Your Majesty's message of condolence and sympathy is very grateful to the American Government and people, and in their name as well as on behalf of the many thousands who have suffered bereavement and irreparable loss in the Galveston disaster, I thank you most earnestly.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

BLACKS WIN THE CUBAN ELECTIONS

The Whites now Declare Them selves in Favor of Annexation.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Sept. 18.—The elections for delegates to the constitutional convention have resulted in favor of the Black party throughout this entire province, and the Whites now openly declare themselves to be annexationists. Ten thousand colored men who had worked themselves up almost to a frenzy, and wearing badges containing a skull and crossbones, signifying death to the Republican party, paraded through the principal streets of the city last night, carrying tallow candles and torches. A mock funeral of the Republican party was held today and was attended by about 1,000 colored persons. The white people are cautious and are avoiding conflicts.

Children's Worst Foe

Children show symptoms of disease quicker than grown people, and are accordingly easy to treat for all troubles. The worst foes of children are worms, but their presence can be readily detected and speedily removed. When a child becomes restless in sleep, picks at its nose, grinds its teeth, has an irregular appetite, is nervously irritable, and has bad breath, it is a victim of worms' work. There is just one way to treat worms—that is to kill them. Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer is the one medicine that will kill them. Don't waste time on any other treatment, and don't waste money on any other medicine, for Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer is the safest, surest, promptest and most permanent relief from worms. Hobron Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

The President has returned to Washington to deal with the new Chinese situation resulting from the demand of Germany for punishment of the leaders of the anti-foreign movement in China.

## NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Discount remains high in London. Gompers predicts victory for the coal miners.

Hatch & Foote, brokers of New York, have failed. Germany will insist that the Chinese be punished.

Refugees are leaving Galveston by the hundreds. Another storm in Nome harbor has cost several lives.

Kearsarge Day at Portsmouth, N. H., was spoiled by rain. San Francisco has raised about \$20,000 for the storm victims.

First Lieutenant L. E. Hill, Fourth Infantry, has resigned. There is a growing eastern market for California redwood.

Galveston people have determined to build up the city anew. All the churches of Galveston are either wrecked or ruined.

E. H. Sothern's "Hamlet" received warm praise in New York. English grand opera in New York promises to be a great success.

There are but 16,000 regular troops left in the United States proper. It is now denied that the Tanana district of Alaska is rich in gold.

Six persons perished in a fire on street, Cincinnati, fire on September 15. Yucatan rebels have attacked Government troops and a big battle is on.

Russia refuses to change her plans, and will not withdraw from Peking. Russians are repairing the telegraph line between Tien-Tsin and Peking.

The big trees in Santa Cruz county, Cal., are in danger from forest fires. American Steel and Wire Company's plants are resuming work at Pittsburgh.

Crocker says a Democratic majority of 100,000. Colorado Republicans have named Frank C. Goudy of Denver for governor.

Corbett is trying to get control of the National Sporting Club of London. George E. Smith, "Pittsburg Phil," will leave the turf. He says it does not pay.

The transport Lawton will make but one trip to Nome to relieve the indigent miners. The Germans have captured and burned the town of Tlang, killing 100 Boxers.

All the powers have accepted Li Hung Chang as a negotiator. He is now at Tien-Tsin.

Mexico national holiday was observed. A game of the old Spanish towns of California.

President McKinley has directed that the Government of the Philippines be liberalized. Colorado Indians are stealing cattle and threatening to make war on women and children.

McKinley will not receive delegations in this campaign, owing to the situation in the Orient.

Ex-Governor D. H. Chamberlain, an old time Republican leader, has come out for Bryan.

John B. Randolph, the well known art critic of New York, was killed by a fall down a staircase.

A bill has been introduced in the Mexican Congress appropriating \$30,000 for the Galveston sufferers.

Hamilton, Kans., a town of 300 people, was visited by a tornado and suffered much property damage.

Butte, Mont., has 30,470 people, an increase of 19,747 since 1890. Sacramento has 29,282, against 28,386 in 1890.

In the Goebel trial James Stubbfield testified that James Howard boasted of having fired the shot that killed Goebel.

The Department of the Interior will supply aid to the Pima Indians of Arizona, whose fields are suffering from a lack of irrigation water.

A squadron of the Sixth Cavalry will leave to relieve a native Christian village which was attacked by Boxers, forty-six miles southeast of Peking.

Montreal loses line, which goes to Boston, and the grain trade of the Canada Atlantic Railway, which goes to Quebec.

A tramp, taken out of a box car at Stockton, Cal., had fasted seven days, and was almost blinded for want of light. He had entered the car at New Orleans.

It is rumored in Johannesburg that General Christian De Wet, the Boer general, was killed on the 7th instant, near Potchefstroom, says the London correspondent of the Tribune.

The American Sheet Steel Company and the Republic Iron and Steel Company have entered an arrangement by which the former withdraws from the merchant bar trade and the latter from sheet production.

The Democratic National Committee complains of light contributions from wealthy Democrats. Clark of Montana may give \$25,000 instead of \$500,000, and Perry Belmont gave \$10,000, out of which the committee's agent took ten per cent commission.

Gilbert Parker, the novelist, was chosen by the Conservatives at Gravesend as their candidate for the House of Commons at the coming general election. Owing to the relative position of parties at Gravesend this choice is equivalent to a return.

Baron Von Estvelde, secretary of the Congo Free State, is about to resign his office. It is reported that his action is partly due to the fact that he is disgusted with the recent scandal growing out of the operations of commercial companies that are exploiting the country.

Prince Albert of Saxony was killed in a carriage accident at Wolkau, a short distance from Dresden. He was the fifth son of Prince Frederick George of Saxony, brother of the King. He was born in Dresden February 25, 1859, was a captain in the First Regiment of Lancers and a Chevalier of the Order of the Black Eagle. He was unmarried.

The Russians, it is rumored, are rapidly pushing into Manchuria, where all indications point to extensive operations before the arrival of winter. They have suspended work on the railroad to Peking, which adds to the complications. It is believed that their object in this is to compel the other powers to consent to the destruction of Peking.

A British signal officer reports a sharp engagement between a company of Fourteenth United States Infantry and 2,000 Boxers at Moscow (Mowu), on the road to Peking. The Americans made a gallant stand, and a detachment of Bengal Lancers, near by, hearing the firing, came to their rescue and charged the Boxers in the rear. The Chinese were routed, leaving 200 dead. The Americans had no casualties.

Robert Louis Stevenson's widow and her son, Lloyd Osbourne, are building two houses on Lombard street, San Francisco, and intend to make their home in that city. Since the death of the great novelist Mrs. Stevenson has been traveling, and these two houses are modeled after some she saw while in Portugal. They will be architectural novelties and will face each other. The family income has been materially increased by the successful dramatization of Stevenson's "Prince Otto."

General MacArthur reports under date of September 16 "Charles McQuestion, captain Fourth United States Infantry, died yesterday at Mangsong, Bacor, Cavite province, 8:30 p.m., from a gunshot wound caused by a private soldier. Captain McQuestion, in a fit of temporary insanity, attacked men of company shot one or more and was shot himself in self defense. Further particulars when received."

The national wholesaler druggists are in session at Chicago. They favor a national pure food law to regulate the inspection of drugs by a general law instead of as at present, by the laws of the various States. A memorial will be prepared for Congress embodying the results of which are awaited with a great deal of curiosity. For instance, hereafter if the dictates of the Institute are obeyed editors must refrain from inviting contributions from persons of wealth position, society, etc., because they thus deprive of valuable space those who are journalists by profession and have no other means of livelihood. It was resolved also to form a committee whose duty it is to investigate charges against papers manipulating items of news or unduly expanding cablegrams. Another committee was appointed to draw up a scheme for the examination of all persons aspiring to a newspaper career.

The State Department has received a dispatch from the Consul at Fuchau, China, transmitting a copy of an agreement entered into betw on the Viceroy and Tartar general of Fuhkien province and the foreign consuls at Fuchau, which provides in substance that the Chinese will do everything in their power to protect the lives and property of foreign officers, merchants and missionaries resident in Fuhkien and at Amoy; that central and southern China shall not be attacked by the foreign powers so long as the local authorities maintain order, and that the address of the several nations will be informed that it is not advisable that a number of naval vessels should visit Fuchau, lest the people be alarmed. The agreement is signed by the Russian, United States, Japanese, British and French consuls, and by Viceroy Hsu Ying Kuey and General Shan Lien.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY A GREAT FAVORITE.

The soothing and healing properties of this remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures have made it a great favorite with people everywhere. It is especially prized by mothers of small children for colds, croup and whooping cough, as it always affords quick relief, and as it contains no opium or other harmful drug, it may be given confidently to a baby, even to an adult. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Hawaii Territory.

High Sheriff Brown has Twenty-six Deputies.

High Sheriff Brown states that Robert Walaialeale, who was a deputy sheriff for the Island of Kauai, was not dismissed from the force, as was reported, but that he resigned as he intends to enter politics and have a try for a job in the Legislature. The force of deputies at whose head is Sheriff Brown, includes twenty-six men on the various islands of the group. The complete list is as follows:

L. A. Andrews, Hawaii sheriff; R. A. Lyman, deputy at Hilo; C. E. Swallow, deputy at North Hilo; K. S. Overend; Hamakua: C. H. Pulaa, North Kohala; B. Eakiki, South Kohala; J. K. Nahale, North Kona; W. J. Yates, South Kona; F. C. Eaton, Kau; J. C. Elderts, Puna; Maui: L. M. Baldwin, sheriff; Walluku; A. N. Hayseiden, deputy, Walluku; C. R. Lindsay, Lahaina; F. Wiltrock, Hana; S. Kalama, Makawao; George Trimble, Molokai.

Kauai: J. H. Coney, sheriff; W. H. Rice Jr., deputy; C. K. Haas, Kawaihae; B. Olmstead, Waimea; D. Donaldson, Hanalei; W. Tell, Koloa.

Oahu: High Sheriff A. M. Brown; C. F. Chillingworth, deputy; A. McGurn, Honolulu; F. Pahia, Koonau; J. H. Fernandez, Waimanalo; Andrew Cox, Waiatua; John Fernandez, Waimanalo; Ewa.

SHOES THAT WEAR!

No Better Shoes on the Market Than the . . . .

Jas. A. Banister Shoes.

These Shoes are made from the best of leather and to do service. There are Shoes and Shoes, but the Jas. A. BANISTER SHOES are the only shoes

MANUFACTURERS SHOE COMPANY

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

We are Sole Agents for

Willcox & Gibbs

NEW AUTOMATIC Sewing Machines.

The manufacturers of this machine have sold their goods to no one in the islands excepting our firm. Parties representing that they have the Willcox & Gibbs machine for sale are trying to palm off on an unsuspecting a public very inferior article which resembles the Automatic in every way but in being Automatic in action. The Willcox & Gibbs is the only Automatic Sewing Machine in the world. So called Automatics sold by parties other than us or our agents are frauds. Do not let yourself be talked into buying a machine that is just the same as the Willcox & Gibbs New Automatic, because it is cheaper.

Pacific Hardware Company, LIMITED

Household Department

Bethel Street.

The Best Food for Infants

Nature planned that infants should have only milk for at least the first year of life. But thin milk, skimmed milk, will not nourish. It's the milk that is rich in cream, or fat, that does the work. This is because fat is positively necessary for the growing body.

Scott's Emulsion

contains the best fat, in the form of Cod-Liver Oil, for all delicate children.

They thrive greatly under its use. Soon they weigh more, eat more, play better and look better. It's just the right addition to their regular food. The hypophosphites of lime and soda in it are necessary to the growth and formation of bone and teeth.

At all druggists, grocers and \$4.00 SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York

POLICE OF THE ISLANDS.

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Pacific Hardware Company, LIMITED

Household Department

Bethel Street.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

The Best at the Lowest Price at HOPP'S.

DESKS.

Almost without number. Peculiar designs, rare finishes with ornamental work of every description.

Parlor Suites.

On odd pieces for the parlor, sitting room or library. Our stock is overwhelmingly complete.

China Closets

Give the Chinaware light: let your friends see it. Do not keep it stowed away in out of the way places.

Side Boards

Nothing sets off a dining room to more advantage, or adds to its convenience more than a Sideboard. No dining room is complete without one. We have them to suit all tastes and purses.

Awnings

MADE TO ORDER

Upholstering

A SPECIALTY.

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

King and Bethel Sts.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

Metropolitan

Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY SEPT. 28

## THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

The Republican delegates to the Territorial convention deserve the approval of their fellow citizens. They have nominated for Delegate in Congress the man who can command more votes than any other Republican in Hawaii. Furthermore they have elected a representative Central Committee, and as strong an executive committee as could be asked for. All their work is well done.

The Oahu delegates at the convention held last night also nominated strong tickets.

Probably every man in town can in five minutes construct a ticket which will suit himself better than that offered by any party convention, but it must be remembered that a party consists of many trades, professions, nationalities and prejudices, which are entitled to be heard. The Republican ticket is necessarily composite but it is clean, honest and of more than average ability. The ticket was chosen after much internal friction and all whom the respective factions wanted are not on it, largely because there are not places enough to go around. The net result, however, is a ticket in which the different elements of the party are given fair representation by men unobjectionable to the other sides. It is a ticket which every fair minded citizen can conscientiously work and vote for, with the knowledge that he is not promoting a private machine. The once conflicting sections of the party can and will ignore their previous differences, and work heartily in support of the nominees as a whole.

With three tickets in the field the Republicans have no walk-over, but they have such a good fighting chance that the situation should and will call out all the working talent in the party. There is no cause for sulking and there will be none, nor any half-hearted work. When all the Republicans in Honolulu move together, the momentum is tremendous. The outlook for success is better than at any time since the campaign opened. Patience, good nature and hard work, will win.

## POLITICS AND PROSPERITY.

The financial program of the Independent party would, if carried out, probably increase taxes in these islands five-fold. One of the planks of the platform commits the party to the setting aside of an appropriation to pay the Chinatown fire claims. The amount is not stated but the claims aggregate \$2,500,000 and in return for financial aid given by the Chinese in this campaign, the Independent leaders have agreed, as we learn on high authority, to put through, in any Legislature they may control, a bill of total indemnity.

The Independent party also proposes to pay the 1895 claims. "We are pledged," says the platform, "to earnest and unceasing effort to secure for all those persons imprisoned by the martial law rule of 1895 and by sentence of the military commission of 1895, such financial remuneration as is their just due." It is perfectly reasonable to think, from the size of the claims already filed—which do not, we believe, include the Queen's—that another \$2,500,000 would be demanded and that an anti-haole Legislature would be perfectly willing to include such a sum in the tax levy.

If Hawaii would have to pay out more money for the luxury of an Independent party Legislature it would also have less money to pay with. We need outside capital. Men have been spending months on the Mainland trying to get it, but they can make no headway for two reasons: One is that capital will not go into anything at all until it is sure of McKinley's election, the other is that it will not come here even in McKinley times if there is danger of an extravagant Legislature with strength enough to overcome the Governor's veto. Good government at Washington would not save capital invested here from the effects of bad government at Honolulu. There must be absolute confidence in local values to command even the use of local capital and what confidence can be created by Wilcox and his throng of hungry tax-eaters who, among themselves, talk of the good time coming when they can clinch the haole?

The prosperity of Hawaii rests upon the election of good men to the Legislature, men of the kind who ask Republican suffrages in this canvass. It is not a mere matter of politics, it is a matter of cold business and should be dealt with as such.

The Advertiser's expose of the Democratic scheme for fusion with the Independents excited much comment yesterday and left our Democratic friends with an explanation on their hands. Mr. Kaulla, one of the Independent leaders, says that the Democrats made his party extraordinary proposals, being more than willing to sacrifice their principles and the majority of their nominees for votes. The Independent was Prince David. We cannot believe that the high-minded element in the local Democracy is in favor of the fusion scheme but the whole party is compromised by it.

The Republicans will make an aggressive campaign, the Democrats a defensive one and the canvass of the Independents will be retrogressive.

The thread trust has advanced prices but this time even Bryan cannot lay the trouble to Hanna and a protective tariff. The thread trust happens to be a British institution which flourishes lustily under free trade.

The report of the Taft Commission makes it clear that Bryan is Aguinaldo's only hope. If the former wins Aguinaldo wins, if he loses Aguinaldo loses. In the meantime all the losses of American lives and the cost of the war in gold may be charged up to Bryan and his anti-expansionists.

The Territorial Republican Committee is more acceptable than we dared hope for. Its points of contrast are among its strong points. With J. A. Kennedy at the head there would seem to be no reason why all Republicans should not be on good terms with each other for the rest of the campaign.

The Galveston death list, which nears 3000, is mostly made up of whites. Few of the negro victims are reported, but in and out of the city it is believed that at least 2000 of them lost their lives. Great as the general calamity is, however, the relief to the survivors seems adequate and hunger and exposure to the elements do not follow the original horror.

The Taft Commission clearly defines the Philippine status quo and shows that peace would likely have come before this, save for the hopes of independence raised by the Bryan campaign. Everybody is waiting on the results of the American election. If Bryan wins there will be no surrender; if not, then peace may follow shortly and prosperity come after it.

John Sherman was supposed to be a mental wreck three years ago but he has managed to conduct his private affairs up to a recent date. Now, however, his mind is flickering. A great contemporary, William M. Everts, is also on the verge of intellectual collapse, a fact due to age and a life given over like Mr. Sherman's to strenuous work on great legal and political problems.

The Boer war is being used in England to excite the spirit which Joseph Chamberlain wants to have behind the movement for imperial federation. The Queen is in sympathy with the Jingo idea and will send her grandson, the Duke of York, on a visit to Australia, where he will be expected to arouse a great Imperialistic sentiment. Canada's turn to have a royal guest may come next.

Fusion between the Democrats and Independents is a new idea and its development will be watched with interest. Our Democratic friends are fruitful in surprises and if they can get Wilcox and his worst bolomen off the joint ticket and their own best candidates on it Hawaii will draw a breath of relief. Then the contest can proceed upon a much higher plane with the chances good for electing an honest Legislature.

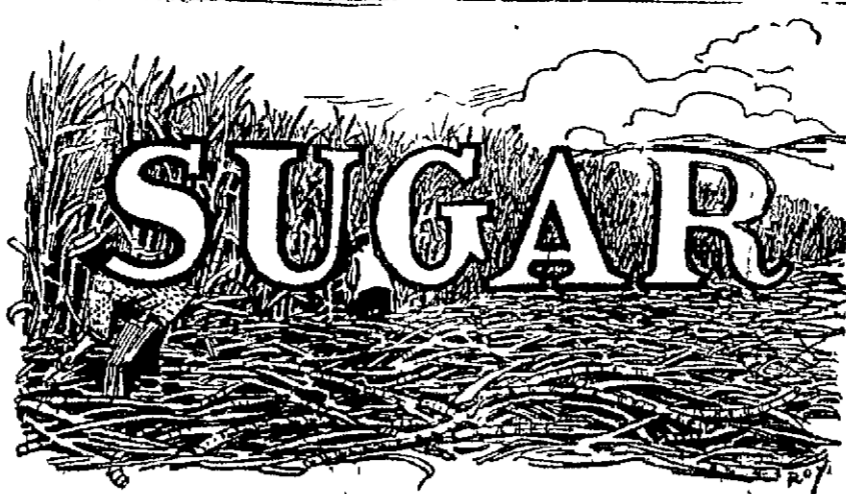
Mr. A. V. Gear was strongly urged by his friends in the Fourth District as a Senatorial candidate, and much of the friction in the district had arisen in consequence. Mr. Gear decided yesterday afternoon however, that in the interest of harmony and the party he would not allow his name to go before the convention. He is entitled to credit for this course. Mr. Gear is a strong party worker and the ticket will receive the full benefit of his support.

The Cuban revolutionary party has won the elections and demands independence. These people comprise the negroes and lower-class whites who made the three year war on sugar plantations and Spanish pickets. Property owners and other responsible people want an American protectorate or outright annexation but they are so few, numerically, that they are not likely to make much of an impression on Congress, which, in view of the Philippine imbroglio, is indisposed to seek a similar row in the West Indies.

Mr. Damon does not say he is a Democrat and it is hardly probable that he agrees with any of the principles of that party. As a conservative banker he must be in favor of the gold standard; as one of the original members of the Annexation cabinet he can hardly be set down as an opponent of expansion. For good reasons that we need not state he could not denounce trusts without blushing. We can merely assume, therefore, that Mr. Damon has loaned his name without interest to the Democracy and has refused to subscribe to the Kansas City platform.

Cuba has voted for independence and will probably get a chance from the next Congress to enjoy it. Investment capital has been going there to some extent owing to faith in the continuance of American occupation, but as soon as Cuba becomes "free" foreign money will doubtless avoid the place. There can be but one outcome of government by the revolutionary party and that is an alternation of turbulent politics and actual warfare. By the common witness of white people, the Cuban blacks are no more fitted for self-government than are the mixed Spanish races of Central America.

The platform of a party should be made with deliberation. Generally the national platforms are a slow growth. Weeks before the convention meets party leaders are asked to suggest planks and when their advice is all in the political generals-in-chief sit in council and decide what they want. Then a competent writer for the press usually an Editor like Charles Emory Smith or the late Manton Marble puts the platform together and the completed work goes before a political board of survey which turns it over at the proper time to the platform committee of the National Convention. If some such care had been taken with the Hawaiian Republican platform that structure would be much sounder than it is. At least there would have been no omissions of a plank endorsing the National Administration, not to speak of a plank commending the Territorial one.



SUGAR remains at five cents, according to the last circular from Williams, Diamond & Co. to Messrs. Schaefer & Co., dated September 18. The circular is as follows:

Our last circular was dated August 23d, showing advance in sugar prices on that date.

SUGAR—Prices in the local market have since been advanced August 23d, September 13th, and again September 18th, the Western Sugar Refining Co.'s latest list for California, Oregon and Washington being as follows: Dominos, half barrels, 7.30c; boxes, 7.55c; cubes (A), crushed and fine crushed, 7.55c; powdered, 6.55c; candy granulated, 6.55c; dry granulated, fine, 6.55c; dry granulated coarse, 6.55c; confectioners' A, 6.55c; magnolia A, 6.15c extra C, 6.05c; golden C, 5.95c. Similar advances were made for export; price today for Nevada, Idaho, Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands being 6.30c for dry granulated.

BASIS—August 22 to August 23, no sales; August 30, cost and freight sale, 500 tons, at 4.50c, August 31 to September 10, no sales, September 11, to arrive sale, 400 tons, at 5c since which no sales, making basis for 90 degree centrifugals in New York on that date 5c; San Francisco 4.5c.

NEW YORK REFINED—No changes from July 15 until August 30, advanced to 6c, equal to 5.90c net cost; since which no change reported.

LONDON BEETS—August 22, 11s 9d; 23d, 11s 10d; 24th, 11s; 25th, 11s 10d; 26th, 11s 10d; 27th, 11s 10d; 28th, 11s 10d; 29th, 11s 10d; 30th, 11s 10d; Sept. 1, 11s 10d; 2d, 11s 10d; 3d, 11s 10d; 4th, 11s 10d; 5th, 11s 10d; 6th, 11s 10d; 7th, 11s 10d; 8th, 11s 10d; 9th, 11s 10d; 10th, 11s 10d; 11th, 11s 10d; 12th, 11s 10d; 13th, 11s 10d; 14th, 11s 10d; 15th, 11s 10d; 16th, 11s 10d; 17th, 11s 10d; 18th, 11s 10d; 19th, 11s 10d; 20th, 11s 10d; 21st, 11s 10d; 22nd, 11s 10d; 23rd, 11s 10d; 24th, 11s 10d; 25th, 11s 10d; 26th, 11s 10d; 27th, 11s 10d; 28th, 11s 10d; 29th, 11s 10d; 30th, 11s 10d; Oct. 1, 11s 10d; 2d, 11s 10d; 3d, 11s 10d; 4th, 11s 10d; 5th, 11s 10d; 6th, 11s 10d; 7th, 11s 10d; 8th, 11s 10d; 9th, 11s 10d; 10th, 11s 10d; 11th, 11s 10d; 12th, 11s 10d; 13th, 11s 10d; 14th, 11s 10d; 15th, 11s 10d; 16th, 11s 10d; 17th, 11s 10d; 18th, 11s 10d; 19th, 11s 10d; 20th, 11s 10d; 21st, 11s 10d; 22nd, 11s 10d; 23rd, 11s 10d; 24th, 11s 10d; 25th, 11s 10d; 26th, 11s 10d; 27th, 11s 10d; 28th, 11s 10d; 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# THE FOES OF THE ISLAND FORESTS

## Cattle Chief Cause Of Destruction.

### PROF. KOEBELE SAYS THEY SHOULD BE SHOT DOWN

#### Interesting Report of the Learned Government Entomologist on Our Arboreal Enemies To Commissioner Wray Taylor.

Professor Koebele, the Government entomologist, and as well-known, one of the distinguished savants of the world, has made an exhaustive report to Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry Taylor on his recent visit to Puuwaawaa, Hawaii. The report is herewith published in full and will be found of intense interest to those who have the future of the Islands at heart: Wray Taylor, Esq., Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry.

Sir: As requested by you, I have made a trip to Mr. E. P. Low's ranch at Puuwaawaa, Hawaii, to look into and report on the depredation of insects on the forest trees.

Within the last year or so, icerya purchasi, Markell, has been very destructive to some of the trees, and chiefly to the "Mamani," siphora chrysophylla, but at the present time this destructive scale insect has practically disappeared. Its formidable enemy, the vedalia cardinalis, was found in full force. Owing to the isolated appearance of icerya, often miles apart, it is that this has at times been a great variety of trees and shrubs; yet it is badly parasitized by chalcid flies. Specimens were found upon a mulberry tree, nearly every single individual destroyed by the chalcid flies.

In addition to the particular TWO SPECIES of chalcid flies ARE HERE. introduced some six years since. It is owing to the want of sufficient moisture that these do not develop sufficiently in the Puuwaawaa district. As a result, they are now almost entirely absent. The more the icerya becomes disseminated, the less is the danger of its becoming a pest, as its enemy will follow wherever it appears.

Of other insects, two species of lecanium were found present in numbers. L. rugosum is the most numerous, attacking a great variety of trees and shrubs; yet it is badly parasitized by chalcid flies. Specimens were found upon a mulberry tree, nearly every single individual destroyed by the chalcid flies.

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L. longum was found also well represented, and, as the foregoing, it has sufficient enemies to keep it in check. Pulvinaria pecti, at one time threatening the coffee industry of the Islands, is present here and there, yet always accompanied by its enemy, the cryptolaemus montrouzieri, which will make it impossible for the pulvinaria to ever again become a destructive pest. When in China last spring we collected and successfully introduced to the Islands a species of chalcid fly, destroying the insect in its earliest stages, is of great value.

One or two species of aspidiotus are spread throughout the district upon wild and cultivated trees preyed upon by internal parasites. Nowhere has this been so common as to do any injury to plant life, except upon a couple of cultivated trees, which, with a little attention given to the same, can easily be avoided. Moreover, we shall forward additional parasites and predatory insects to this locality.

Dactylopius ceriferus, the common tropical mealy bug, formerly so numerous in Honolulu, was found to infest some of the "willow." Erythrina monosperma; here also the cryptolaemus beetle was found to be present and devouring the same. All of the above are of foreign origin, and, without the assistance of the introduced predatory and parasitic insects, they would be detrimental to plant life.

It is different with the various indigenous foes OF THESE ISLANDS. All these have their parasites, and are in consequence hardly detrimental to the particular trees they prey upon, since most of them have existed for thousands of years.

According to the observations of Mr. Perkins, it is the larva of scotorythra idolina, a span worm, found on all the islands, that almost annually denudes the koa trees of their leaves; doubtless these conditions have not always existed. In former times the koa trees have had a dense undergrowth consisting of various ferns, keeping the ground and the base of the trees continually moist; the scotorythra larva in pupating comes down to the ground; then it is that most of them are destroyed by a fungoid disease indigenous to these islands, and requiring moisture for its development; the same disease so successfully made use of against the depredations of the Japanese beetle.

Since the total destruction of undergrowth in the koa forests, and the even drying up of the ground, this disease is becoming less effective and naturally the insects more numerous. It is but a few weeks that the worms are numerous enough to defoliate the trees; very soon the new leaves reappear again and no trace of the worms is noticed, this only appearing periodically.

As to the natural enemies of this geometrid larva, very little is known; we have had opportunity of breeding upon it. Of the very numerous specimens of various indigenous species, some doubtless will prey upon them.

The Asiatia chalcid obscurata, Walk., doing such splendid work on this island, where it has just been introduced, has been met with, as yet, not in large numbers. On Kauai, where this insect has

been introduced some five years since, it has become very common. The seeds of the koa trees were destroyed to some extent by the larva of a tortricid, apparently a species of carpocapsa, and, as Mr. Perkins informs me, it is represented on all the Islands. We are breeding the same at present from a lot of seeds of "mamani," siphora chrysophylla, brought down from Puuwaawaa. Judging from the large quantities of parasites issuing, these larvae are never so numerous as to destroy all the koa seeds. Perhaps more numerous is a weevil, of foreign origin, represented on all the islands wherever the koa tree is growing, upon the seeds of which it breeds. Not only is this the only tree upon which it is found, but the seeds of most of the acacia, and especially those of prosopis juliflora, are destroyed by this bruchus. Nevertheless, any part of a koa forest, if left entirely undisturbed, will soon reproduce large quantities of young trees of this valuable timber, as can be seen at Lihue, Kauai.

What is most apparent throughout the dying forests are the numerous small holes seen on some of the trees, the cause of the ultimate decay of the trees, which is by no means the case. In any undisturbed forest such signs are indeed a rarity, save perhaps in the "Mamani," myoporum sandwicense, which practically has these holes during the entire time of its existence, with but little detriment to the plant itself. If by any cause, natural or otherwise, a tree becomes injured, a branch blown off, etc., the insects appear in a perfectly enormous cerambycid, which produce the holes referred to. As a fact, it is the greatest help to a collector of these insects to cut down one of the particular trees, upon which the desired beetle feeds; in a couple of days or so they will often appear in large numbers ready to oviposit their eggs.

I will now refer to the more common and well-known form of these cerambycids, and the respective trees upon which they breed. It must be borne in mind, however, that the insects referred to are not all equally destructive; some are healthy condition. A peculiarity of these insects is their habit; instead of being nocturnal, they are active during the hottest part of the day, from 1 a. m. to 3 p. m., when the sun is highest.

Platymyrmus variatus is found upon the leaves of the koa tree, it breeds both in the trunks and larger limbs, as do the rest of the genus.

Platymyrmus pulchellus and platymyrmus cristatus are found upon the same tree on Oahu; on Kauai two other species are found upon the same tree: platymyrmus aeneus and platymyrmus archiplexus.

Four species are known to breed upon the "mamani," siphora chrysophylla. Of these two are found on Hawaii, platymyrmus darwinianus and platymyrmus blackburni. The first was found very common at Puuwaawaa, where the tree is numerous as yet.

Platymyrmus funebris is found on Maui, and platymyrmus bilineatus on this tree on Kauai.

The large genus of "alani," Peles, have so far four known species; two out of these are known to breed on Hawaii. Platymyrmus bispori and platymyrmus vicinus have been found on these trees by Mr. Perkins, and the first named has been met with at Puuwaawaa.

Platymyrmus collaris occurs on Maui and platymyrmus diana on Kauai.

The genus of "mama," siphora chrysophylla, has four known species at least: platymyrmus finchi and platymyrmus pulvillatus are on Maui; platymyrmus lanaiensis on Lanai; platymyrmus aestivus on Molokai. We know that this tree is also attacked on Hawaii.

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## BRITISH AGAIN BEAT OFF BOERS

### A Pitched Battle Results in Another Victory for British.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the following from Lourenzo Marquez, dated yesterday: A pitched battle has been fought midway between Knap Muiden and Hector-spruit, resulting in heavy Boer losses. The Boers returned and now threaten to destroy the cogwheels of the locomotives used between Waterval Boven and Waterval Onder, without which the railway cannot be worked. They have blocked and damaged the railway for six miles on the Groenepoort section, have destroyed the culverts and the Hector-spruit bridge, and looted and burned Komatipoort. The British are now at Komatipoort and heavy fighting is proceeding. It is rumored that Mr. Steyn has arrived here.

PRETORIA, Sept. 18.—General Pole-Carew has occupied Kaap Muiden, about twenty miles east of Nelspruit, where he captured a number of locomotives and a considerable quantity of rolling stock.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Sept. 18.—Five hundred Boer refugees arrived here today. Twenty were wounded. NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—A cable to the Sun from Durban says: The transport Matabel arrived here today with eighty-two released British prisoners aboard. They were very much emaciated and were suffering from ill treatment at the hands of the Boers. They said the conditions were very bad after the British had captured Pretoria. Sixteen prisoners had been killed or wounded while attempting to escape. They say there have been internecine quarrels and bloodshed among the Boers over the flight of President Kruger. There are many desertions daily, and it is probable, according to the stories told by the men, that there will be a general surrender in a few days.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Charles D. Pierce, consul general of the Orange Free State and trustee and the treasurer of the Boer Relief fund, has received the following cable from the Boer envoys, who are now at Dordrecht, Holland: "We have been informed that a proclamation issued by Lord Roberts, commanding the British troops in South Africa contains a statement to the effect that President Kruger has crossed the borders of the republic and consequently should have formally resigned as president, and that his forsaking the cause of the Boers ought to convince the burghers how useless it will be to go on fighting. We feel obliged to protest against this new situation, desiring to say that if the state president of the South African republic should have crossed the borders of his country he must have done so by order of the 'Uitverende Raad' (executive council), which body by virtue of a special warrant of the Volksraad, or of forsaking the cause of the Boers. The proclamation thus can have no other purpose than by a false representation of facts harming the enemy who cannot be brought into submission even by the application of measures contrary to law and justice."

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S PLANS. LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Monday Sept. 17.—Mr. Kruger, the former president of the South African republic, will not sail for Europe on the German steamer Herzog, Monday, September 24 as he originally intended.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 18.—The government of the Netherlands has been notified of Kruger's acceptance of offer to place a warship at his disposal to convey him from Lourenzo Marquez to Holland.

A NEW WHARF FOR HILO TOWN Hackfeld and Company Will Build One—Meeting of the Council.

Hackfeld and Company intend to build a new wharf at Hilo immediately and yesterday at the meeting of the Governor's council it was decided to grant the application. It was decided however that provision should be placed in the grant to the effect that the wharf should be subject to purchase by the Government at the cost price of it whenever it should become desirous to make use of it.

Theodore H. Davies and Company applied for a renewal of the lease of the lot which has been used for the storage of coal for the Canadian-Australian Steamship Company. As these matters are now out of the hands of the Territorial Government it was decided to refuse the application.

Superintendent McCandless reported the bids for the sewer outfall and there was some discussion of the present and past plans for the outfall, as well as about the amount of money that would be necessary to complete the work. The matter was finally left in the hands of Mr. McCandless to do as he thought fit.

Land Commissioner Brown reported the application of L. L. McCandless for the purchase of certain property at Pearl Harbor which is advertised for re-lease. Mr. McCandless wanted to purchase at the upset price of \$2000, but it was decided that as the property was bringing in a good revenue under lease it would not be the policy of the Government to sell it.

Hilo's Sanitary Needs. Captain Sam Johnson left on the Kinaiu yesterday for Hilo taking with him one of the address excavators belonging to the Board of Health. It will be recalled that an order was made some time ago by the Board to have one of the excavators sent to Hilo. Captain Johnson will organize the system there and will likewise make an inspection of the town and report to the Board its sanitary needs. It is likely that on his return to the city a Sanitary officer will be appointed for Hilo.

With the kind help and the furnishing of the native names by Mr. Low, we collected and brought down seeds of the following species of trees, now at the Government Nursery, and at Manalua: "Wauke," broussonetia papyrifera. "Kauwila," alphonis ponderosa. "Alani," pelen sp. "Alea," nothocestrum breviflorum. "Kau" or "kalamona," mezoneuron Kapaense. "Tapepe," dracaena aurea. "Glapa," cheirodendron gaudichaudii. "Hooie," ochrosia sandwicensis. "Hiahi," santalum fraxinetanum. "Nalo," myoporum sandwicense. "Aulu" or "kauku," sideroxylon Sandwicense. "Mamani," siphora chrysophylla. "Pua," olea Sandwicensis. "Papala," charpentaria obovata. "Pilo," kadua grandis. "Aali," dodonaea viscosa. "Awikwili," canavalia galeata. "Woolwili," erythrina monosperma. "Kookoolau," an ornamental yellow-flowering composite shrub; seeds of one of the numerous lobeliaceae. "Alahee," cannot be found in Hillebrand. "Ala," a large tree only known to Mr. Low in a couple of specimens.

Respectfully, A KOEBELE, Entomologist.

Bad Finances of Brazil. NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rio de Janeiro says: The official Journal publishes today facts concerning the origin of the bank crisis. It says that one year ago the directors of the Bank of the Republic informed the Government that the situation was very critical. The Government added the bank by making deposits amounting to \$5,500,000. The Herald's correspondent in Manaus reports that the Bolivian forces have occupied Puerto Alonso, the stronghold of the revolution in Acre.

A Japanese suicide was reported to the police department yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Fernandez of Ewa district. The suicide was a laborer and named himself as Honoe. He had been ill of late and was despondent. The body was found by a Japanese woman. It was found hanging from a tree.

## Debility

Neuralgia, Biliousness. When the nerves are weak there is no telling what may happen. You are tired all the time, depressed, restless, and suffer greatly with headache, backache, neuralgia, and general discomfort. But there is a cure, as Mr. J. Elliott, of West Perth, W. A., well knows. He sends us his portrait, and says:



"For many years I suffered greatly with neuralgia in my head and also with biliousness. I had tried many kinds of medicines but without help. I then tried

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Two bottles made such a difference in my feeling that I was greatly surprised. My general health improved at once, my nerves were stronger, my headache disappeared, and my severe attacks of biliousness were cured."

Constipation alone will often cause biliousness, neuralgia, and sick headache. Ayer's Pills are a safe and sure cure for all liver troubles. And they cure dyspepsia also.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Samuel M. Nott and Miss Alice Walker were married on Wednesday evening.

A number of officers of the transport Thomas called on Governor Dole yesterday.

Rambler bicycles only \$40. Old wheels taken as part payment, at E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

The Governor has appointed S. W. Kaal, Esq., as district magistrate of South Kona, Hawaii.

Charles Wilcox, of the Board of Health, who has been ill for several days, was at his desk again yesterday.

The Nippon Maru is due tomorrow from San Francisco. As she is a fast boat she may arrive late this evening.

Prof. A. Marques expects to go to Australia in November, stopping at Auckland, New Zealand, for a visit of a few weeks en route.

Dr. W. H. Mays of San Francisco has opened an office and will practice in this city. His office is at just Walkiki of the Central Union Church.

Mrs. W. Ryle and daughter, who have been visiting the Islands on a pleasure trip, return to their home in Oakland, Cal., by the Australia.

The Chamber of Commerce will hold a special session at 3 o'clock this afternoon to consider relief for the sufferers by the Galveston disaster.

H. M. Larue, a capitalist of San Francisco, and a director of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, was one of the Australia's passengers.

Salary warrant No. 3926 for \$50, drawn by the auditor in favor of Miss Lena Dyerill, is advised as lost. Payment on same has been stopped.

The name of William Aylett was omitted unintentionally in yesterday's issue from the list of representatives elected at the Fifth District meeting Tuesday evening at the Drill Shed.

The undivided interest in some land in Keauhou, Kona, consisting of three parcels of seven and a half acres, is offered for lease. For particulars and description see ad elsewhere.

The surplus of the funds raised by the Labor Day committee, amounting to \$200, has been turned over to the library for the purpose of purchasing works on mechanical and technical subjects.

Delegate-elect Samuel Parker, Judge Humphreys and A. B. Loebenstein were interested spectators at the joint convention of the Fourth and Fifth Districts held last night at the Drill Shed.

A native woman wearing the old fashioned pa-u of flowing skirts for horseback riding, was seen on the streets yesterday. Her appearance attracted almost as much attention from kamaainas as from strangers.

J. H. MacLafferty, manager of the J. W. Butler Paper Company's Pacific Coast branch, is in Honolulu after orders. The Butler company is one of the largest in the United States, and is making a determined reach for the trade of Hawaii.

Rev. S. L. Desha, of Hilo, who was delayed over one boat by a fall from a horse, left on the Kinaiu for his home yesterday. Mr. Desha made good use of his enforced delay here, however, raising a considerable sum of money for the new organ which is to be placed in his church.

Cards have been received in this city for the wedding of Miss Helen Stevens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Stevens, of Osgood Hill, North Andover, Mass., and Mr. Arthur Charles Lovelkin. The wedding will take place at North Andover, and Mr. and Mrs. Lovelkin will be at home at their Walkiki residence after January 1.

Robert F. Lange has notified Governor Dole by letter of his appointment as vice consul at Honolulu for Belgium. He states that His Majesty King Leopold II of Belgium, under date of May 20, 1900, made the appointment. He has also received his exequatur from President McKinley, dated July 9, 1900. Mr. Leon Gulsiau, Belgian consul at San Francisco, still retains his jurisdiction over the Honolulu vice consulate, as heretofore.

To Fix the Phones. At last the telephone system is to be set to rights, for an expert from the Australia who is expected with a magic touch or two to end all the pilla with the system. He is an H. Corcoran, and what he does is known about putting to rights anything in connection with the system is not worth knowing. Mr. Corcoran represents the company which has the switchboard in use here to the local firm. He believes that he has located the cause of the trouble and that he can repair it without difficulty.

## BODIES TO COME HOME

### The Soldier Dead To Be Exhumed.

#### GOVERNMENT WILL ACT

Remains of Men Who Died in the Orient and Here to be Taken Back.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Colonel Wm. S. Patten, of the Quartermaster's Department, on duty at the War Department, has completed arrangements for the free transportation to the United States of the remains of soldiers and sailors and civilians who lost their lives and were buried in the island possessions of the United States and in China. According to the present plans of the Department a burial corps will take passage on the transport Hancock, scheduled to leave San Francisco on October 1st for the Philippines.

At the request of the Secretary of the Navy the same burial corps will undertake to perform similar service with respect to officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps buried in China and the Islands of the Pacific. The corps will be in charge of D. H. Rhodes, inspector of National cemeteries, who was sent to the Philippines in November, 1899, on a similar errand.

When the transport stops at Honolulu to coal, the bodies buried there will be taken up and made part of her cargo. Similar action will be taken at the Island of Guam and in the Philippines.

Colonel Patten says that the prevailing conditions in China will scarcely render practicable any disinterments in that country earlier than next spring. All the remains recovered are to be given honorable burial in the United States at places selected by the next of kin. In all cases where not otherwise ordered the interment will be made in the national cemeteries, with preference for the cemetery at the Presidio, San Francisco, and Arlington, near Washington.

The approximate number of remains to be exhumed is 1,331, distributed in the following places: Honolulu, thirty-six enlisted men of the army and one marine.

Guam, eight men of the navy. China, two officers of the army, fifty-eight enlisted men of the army and thirty-seven men of the navy.

Philippines, seventeen officers of the army, 1,150 enlisted men of the army and twenty-eight men of the navy.

## JOHN SHERMAN A BROKEN MAN

The Old Statesman's Mind is Gradually Flickering Out.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—A special to the Sun from Mansfield, O., says: This city can no longer claim John Sherman as a citizen. At 8:45 o'clock last night Sherman, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. J. I. McCullum, her two children and Dr. W. E. Loughridge, left here for Washington, not to return. Sherman is in feeble health. The splendid Sherman property on Park avenue, West, is to be divided into lots and sold. The old Sherman home will also pass into the hands of strangers.

Mansfield was long the home of the venerable statesman, who, as a humble law student, entered on his political career in this city. When Mansfield was yet a village Sherman purchased eighty acres of land on the eastern outskirts for \$100 an acre. Eighteen or twenty years ago he gave a number of acres to the city for a park. The balance of the land, which is now in the best residence part of Mansfield, is occupied by the Sherman home. Orchards and groves slope away from the house on all four sides.

The once great mind of the statesman is failing fast. Lifelong friends and even near relatives who called at the Sherman residence after Mrs. Sherman's death were not recognized. The ex-Senator was so feeble that it was not deemed advisable to inform him of the death of his sister, Mrs. Sherman Reese, which occurred recently at Lancaster, O. There was a movement on foot to give Sherman a farewell reception, but it was abandoned on account of his feeble condition.

Sherman's total wealth is conservatively estimated at not less than \$1,000,000.

## THE INDEPENDENTS.

Native Party Leaders Busied With Their Campaign.

R. N. Boyd and Wm. Mossman have returned to town from their tour on the Ewa and Koolau side of the Island as registrars. The latter reported that 826 qualified voters were registered from Puuloa to Waimanalo and he thinks that two-thirds of them are Independents. He also said that the Home Rule Party is very strong in Puuloa, Alea, Waipahu, Waiwalea, Hale, Hauula, Kaalaea, Kahaluu, Kaneohe, Heela, Kailua and Waimanalo.

R. W. Wilcox and D. Kalauokalani, the leaders of the Independent Home Rule party, left on the Kinaiu yesterday. They will visit Molokai and Lanai in behalf of their party.

## Hurricane Tragedy at Sea.

SANTIAGO, Sept. 19.—A sailor from the Portuguese bark Gertrude, from Galveston for Rio de Janeiro, who landed on a small boat on the coast about twenty miles west of Playa del Este, declares that the recent hurricane washed the sea over the ship, disabling her and that afterward lightning struck her and set her on fire. Captain Esteban Oliver committed suicide and the crew abandoned the vessel, ten going in a large boat in charge of the quartermaster and two in a smaller one. The boats drifted apart. The sailor says his companion died in the high seas and was buried at Playa del Este. Fears are entertained for the safety of the large boat.

J. K. Makubah, Esq., has been appointed district magistrate of Hilo.

# DEMOCRATS TALK FUSION

Central Committee Has  
Meeting.

NO ACTION AS TO PUA

Laughable Error in Regard to C. W.  
Booth's Nomination is  
Explained.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Democratic central committee met last evening in their headquarters at the Progress block. The most important business transacted was the discussion of fusion with the Independent party, and the course to be taken as to Pua, who had sent the committee a letter declining to have his name appear on the Democratic ticket as a candidate for the legislature. Pua's letter was read before the meeting, and its contents had a most important bearing on the action of the committee in suggesting a fusion with the Home Rule party.

The principal discussion on these subjects came from W. A. Kinney and Col. McCarthy. They stated emphatically that with the men now nominated on the Democratic senatorial and representative ticket—some of them bearing the undeniable stamp of "Independent" on their foreheads—Pua could not be kicked out of the Democratic party, or at least out of the ticket, without creating bad feeling among the Independents. So Pua was let alone.

One of the most ludicrous features of the evening's discussion was that on the manner in which C. W. Booth came to be placed on the list of nominees for representatives.

The chairman explained that the "mistake" of the committee had been made up prior to the convention of last Monday evening, to be submitted to the nominating committee, and that the latter had made the selection of names. When the name of Booth was called in the committee meeting Mr. Kinney thought Colonel McCarthy said "Booth, representative," and the colonel corrected him by saying, "Senate." Then Committee Chairman McClanahan made a similar mistake and got senate and representative mixed.

Colonel McCarthy eventually explained the mistake in putting Mr. Booth's name on the representative ticket. The names had been dictated to the secretary and he in preparing the type-written lists, got the names mixed. "It was very simple," explained the gallant colonel.

Fellowship to the real business of the evening, a letter from the Socialistic Party was read and laid on the table for future reference.

Colonel Cornwell brought up the question of having ballots printed similar to those which were gotten out by the Republican party yesterday. There was some discussion as to just what such a printed ballot should be. The names of the Democratic party, and will be plainly marked as a campaign document for distribution among those whom the Democrats hope to vote their ticket. The names are to be arranged alphabetically, and have the form of one of the Government ballots, which will be used on election day.

This is also to be printed for the education of the natives, probably in the Aloha Aina.

Colonel McCarthy also brought up the question of the Territorial convention to be held by the Democrats for the purpose of nominating a delegate to the convention to be held next Monday evening when it was first proposed to hold the convention. He said word would be received from the other islands on this point next Saturday. If the letters received in Saturday's mail are to the effect that the Democrats have not held their district conventions on the other islands, then it is probable that the convention will be on October 8, 1900, or two days before the registration lists close.

He would like to hold the convention next Monday evening, October 1, he said, and get the machinery of the party in full motion. Some one suggested that the convention should be held in the Orpheum Theater if there was no show going on at the time. Col. Cornwell stated that on Maui the districts were to hold district conventions last Monday evening, elect delegates to the Territorial convention, and be here for the convention on October 1. Mr. McClanahan questioned the Colonel as to whether he was certain that on Maui and on Hawaii they had really held district conventions. The Colonel said he was. Col. Cornwell also stated that on Tuesday next he would leave for Maui to stump the island for Democracy. Nothing would hinder him from going there, and if he could he would leave his proxy, in order to carry out his intention. The platform of the Democratic party of Hawaii was discussed, or rather the lack of one. Some members suggested that they should commence its construction at once. The other parties in the field were already provided with platforms. Cornwell stated that a platform should be made immediately and let the people know what the Democratic party stood for and wanted.

Fusion was then discussed. Kinney went on it. He had talked with four or five Republicans about it and the "plan of the Advertiser." Before he finished, the letter of declination from Pua was taken up as the order of business for the evening.

Kinney spoke at length upon the subject. "I think if we fire Pua off the ticket, we don't know where it will stop. We have made a good start. John Wise said to me today, 'Don't pay any attention to Pua or his letter of declination.' From what Wise told me, the way the case was at present, Pua would have to be kicked out with the Independents or be kicked out."

"Wise assented to this action. Wise is in very close touch with Pua. Now as regards Testa, Nawal and Pua, all three were a little reluctant to go on the Democratic ticket. Damon has accepted our nomination, and has sent a letter to that effect."

"It is a very delicate situation just now as to what our relations will be with the Independents," said Mr. Kinney in a cautious voice. "I think it would be very unwise at this juncture for us to kick Pua off the ticket. We must gradually and by persuasion get the Independents to endorse all our ticket."

The question of headquarters was next brought up. They wanted to get rooms in a central portion of the city where the "braves" could drop in at any time and get a campaign cigar and leave suggestions, etc. A clerk will be supplied there to care for the campaign documents, etc.

Then came an interesting bit of political gossip. The inside story of Pua came out. The ticket and how "Tommy" Lucas did not get a place, was told. There was a rapid-fire discussion of the reasons for the action taken on the two men, and also of the placing of C. W. Booth on the ticket.

Colburn, who was to have been the nominator of Tommy Lucas, waxed wistful and told a tale of grievance. He alluded to the fact that he had not been "let on the inside" of the decision to throw "Tommy" Lucas out of the ticket, although his name had been given in the committee meeting prior to the convention Monday evening.

As for the name of Pua, it was suggested at this juncture that the committee should hold their decision in abeyance for awhile and not act on it at once. Kinney reiterated that it would be extremely unwise to do anything with it at present. According to American politics, said he, a man standing as Pua stood with reference to the Democratic ticket, would be kicked out of every party. But in Hawaii, American politics was your own and action of this kind should not be taken. "If they don't get any foreigners in the Independent ticket, they will have to go to the Democratic party and support its ticket," said Kinney.

Another member stated that the Independents expected to have the convention open the door for Pua to go out, but to keep ourselves in the good graces of the natives on our ticket we have to well, they won't vote for us. The Independents have got to protect themselves. I have no money and I am not effusive in talking politics. I was very sorry at the time, but I understood much from him. "We are working for the sake—some of us," he said.

John Colburn then took the floor to talk very plainly about his connection with the turning down of "Tommy" Lucas at Monday night's convention. "I felt," he said, "as far as Tommy Lucas was concerned, I will say this. He came to me before the convention—the day of the convention—and said to me, 'I think it is a shame that I should be whipped into going on that ticket.' Those are the very words he used to me. His brother told me to keep Tommy off the ticket. I had a talk with Lucas just before the convention was called. In the Orpheum Cafe, and he told me then he did not want to go on the ticket. I went to the meeting and I took the whole slate, and took the names all down. I told the committee why I objected to Lucas in the convention," concluded the Colonel.

Colburn asked why he had not been told of this arrangement before hand. It was because he had not been taken into the confidence of the committee and given notice of the removal of Lucas' name that he made the fight on Booth. The chairman stated that in reading the letter with Mr. Kinney, Mr. McCarthy had said, "Booth to be representative from the Fourth District." Kinney called out "Booth—Senate," corrected him," said the Colonel. "Then McClanahan took the name down wrong," continued the Colonel, finishing his explanation. "Afterwards the secretary prepared slips on the typewriter and in some of them the name was mixed and put Booth down as a representative."

"The secretary got the slate mixed," said a member. Colonel McCarthy stated further that in the presence of himself and Mr. Morris, Lucas had reiterated the statement made previous to the convention that he had not wished to be placed on the Democratic ticket.

## Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 4 1/4c; centrifugal, 9c; test, 5c; molasses sugar, 4c. Refined—firm; crushed, 6.50c; powdered, 6.25c; granulated, 6.15c.

## HE OWES HIS LIFE TO THE FORE-THOUGHT OF A COMPANION.

While on a camping trip in Webster county, Mr. S. I. Stump of Norman town, W. Va., had a severe attack of bloody flux. He says: "I firmly believe that I owe my life to the forethought of one of the company, who had taken along a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Most of the party were suffering from the same complaint, but this remedy before leaving home. It cannot be obtained when on a hunting, fishing or prospecting trip. Neither can it be obtained while on board the cars or steamship, and at such times and places it is most likely to be needed. The safe way is to have it with you. Thousands of travelers never leave home on a journey without it, for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Hawaii Territory."

# VOTERS ON KAUAI ISLE

Registration Board's  
Report.

MEETING WITH SUCCESS

Mary Sessions Held and Scores  
Added to the Lists of Franchise Holders.

In response to a letter of inquiry from Wray Taylor, registrar of elections, a communication has been received from W. G. Smith, chairman of the registration board of the island of Kauai, a letter telling what the board has thus far accomplished on that island. It had been reported that the board had not held all of its regular meetings, owing to lack of a quorum, but this proves not to be so. The letter is as follows:

"Notices of meetings of the board of registration for Kauai and Niihau have been posted as follows: Hanalei, September 3, 4; Kilauea, September 5, 6; Keala, September 10, 11; Kapaa, September 12, 13; Hanalei, September 14; Lihue, September 17, 18, 19; Koloa, September 20, 21; Elele, September 24, 25; Makalei, September 26, 27; Waimea, October 1, 2; Kekaha, October 3; Niihau, October 4; Hanalei, October 8; Hanalei, October 9, morning session only; Kilauea, October 9, afternoon session only."

"When we advertised a meeting at Hanalei for September 3 we were not aware it was to be a public holiday, and you perhaps will remember giving us instructions to hold no sitting that day."

"September 4, Mr. Rice was present, but unfortunately both Mr. Hanalei and I were ill and unable to attend. The people were duly notified that later on they would have an opportunity to register."

"Two sessions were held at Kilauea, as advertised, and practically all (20) registered who were entitled to, except a few jurors and policemen, who will have a chance to do so October 9th."

"Two meetings were held at Keala and two at Kapaa, as per notice, and almost every one (83) qualified to register did so. At Hanalei and Lihue meetings were held strictly in accordance with advertisement, and again there was a complete registration (140)."

"I regret that my illness (grippe) did not permit me to attend until September 17, but since then I have missed no meetings, and have fully recovered, and expect to be present at all that have been advertised. You will notice by the foregoing list that we are to sit four days some weeks and five days in others. As you are aware, the law allows us to hold sessions every day except Sundays and holidays, from August 31 to October 10, but Kauai has always borne a good record for not 'sticking' the Government, and we propose to live up to that reputation, and make the expense as little as possible, at the same time giving the voters ample opportunity to register."

"We have gone to considerable trouble to notify the people by telephone, and in more than one instance have ridden miles out of our way to personally notify them. We have also sent messengers (not at Government expense) to outer districts, Kalahe, for instance."

"The actual work of registering those who made application has not averaged one hour a day, so you readily see that ample time has been allowed."

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

## ROBBED BY RUSSIANS.

The Unhappy Experience of the  
Steamship Samoa.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 18.—Officers of the steamship St. Paul, arriving tonight from Nome, report that the steamship Samoa returned to Nome September 7th, after having delivered on the Siberian coast the thirty-two Russians who were implicated in the plot to seize the vessel on her previous trip and depose George D. Roberts, who headed the original expedition. The military authorities at Nome, convinced of the guilt of the Russians, ordered their deportation and the Samoa was given a commission to land them on Russian soil.

The Russians, however, took revenge by stealing from the vessel everything portable that could be concealed about their persons and in their luggage, including a satchel from the stateroom of the captain of the Samoa, containing \$20,000. The robbery was not discovered until the Russian had again started to sea. The hopelessness of pursuit was evident and the disgraced Samoa people simply added the new loss to the previous total of their afflictions at the hands of their Russian associates.

## The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the  
Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL ..... \$400,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

Chas. M. Cooke ..... President  
C. J. Jones ..... Vice-President  
C. H. Cooke ..... Cashier  
F. C. Atherton ..... Assistant Cashier

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and fully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

## Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance A'gts.

AGENTS FOR THE  
Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,  
Alliance Assurance Company of London,  
Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London,  
Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh,  
Wilhelms of Madgeburg General Insurance Company,  
Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

## THE White House

420 FORT ST.

HONOLULU.

Special Sale

HOUSE

Furnishing Goods

Bed Spreads,

75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.

Lace Curtains,

\$1.40, \$1.50, \$2.25, and \$3.00 a pair.

Mosquito Nets,

90 inch, 10 yards, \$3.50 a piece.

Cotton Huck Towels,

50c, \$1.00, \$1.50, and \$2.00 a dozen.

Linen Huck Towels,

\$2.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 a dozen.

Table Linen,

68 inches wide, 75c, 85c, \$1.00, and \$1.25 a yard.

Napkins,

\$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, and \$2.50 a dozen.

Napkins,

In red, with fringe, 75c, \$1.00, and \$1.25 a dozen.

Sheetings,

2-4, 9-4, 1-4, at all prices.

MAIL ADDRESS:

American Dry Goods

Association.

P. O. Box 100.

HONOLULU.

Patent-back ledgers a specialty at the

GAZETTE Bindery, von Holt block.

## Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

## We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

## CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

## Polariscopes!

OF THE LATEST COMPOSITION.

Chemical

Balances.

Brix

Sacharometers.

Soxhlet

Extraction

Apparatus.

FLASKS, Etc.

A large stock of

PURE

CHEMICALS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

FORT STREET,

HONOLULU.

POWELL'S

BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECORD IS IN ITS FAVOR. IT IS A REMEDY FOR THE COUGH, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

"The Day of Wonders" Verger writes—"I was ailed to try the Bal of Aniseed. I did, and here to tell you, great relief. It is a most comforting and pleasant remedy, and giving strength to the voice."

"Lover, Emma" Dr. the eminent actor writes—"I think it an ideal medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artists."

Mr. Thomas H. Powell, Chemist, Llanillo, October 1st, 1900, writes—"I have commenced my fifth year in my profession. I remember my mother giving me your Balsam for coughs and colds nearly 70 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as ever."

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED.

SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackman Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824.

SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND CAPT. COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.

HOBSON DRUG CO.

# THE TAFT COMMISSION ON THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS' PROSPECTS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—On August 17 Secretary Root enabled the Philippine Commission for a report of its operations to date. Following is the dispatch and the reply of the Commission, dated August 21:

Washington, August 17, 1900.—To Philippine Commission, Manila: The President wishes you to report by cable the views of the Commission on the general condition of the islands as to peace and industry, business and revenue conditions prevailing; progress or opportunity for education; disposition of the people toward the United States; what improvement in this particular; the present extent of the insurrection; how much of the archipelago is tranquil; how much is still in disturbed state, probable continuance of guerrilla warfare, and influences operating to prolong it, how it can best be brought to a close, conditions and requirements of civil government.

Manila, August 21, 1900.—Secretary of War, Washington. Replying to your dispatch, the Commission reports. It has for two months and a half made diligent inquiries into conditions prevailing. The mass of people has aptitude for education, but is ignorant, superstitious and credulous in a remarkable degree. Hostility against Americans was originally aroused by absurd falsehoods of unscrupulous leaders. Distribution of troops in all parts has by contact largely dispelled hostility and steadily improved the temper of the people. The improvement, furthered by abuses of insurgents, admits that a large number of people are for peace, and are willing to accept government under the United States. Insurgents are not surrendering after having evaded into small guerrilla bands under general officers or become leaders. Nearly all prominent generals and politicians of insurrection except Aguinaldo have been captured or have surrendered and have taken the oath of allegiance. The policy of mercy, operating in amnesty, had a marked effect to induce surrenders until the closing of political issues in the United States, reported here in full, have begun to disorganize officers still in arms, of disarmed policy and stated surrenders to await result of elections. Disturbances in parts of Luzon are kept up and evidently by insurgent proclamation and orders, to induce election and do not show an unfriendly attitude of the majority of the people of the provinces where they occur, but only activity of small insurgent bands in mountain fastnesses, where they issue for usually harmless night attacks, or murderous ambushes of small American squads, or to collect contributions or recruits from people terrorized by cutting out tongues, cutting off limbs by fire, and murder and a powder. Difficulty of detection enables insurgents to maintain surveillance over people even in garrisoned towns. Uncertainty as to future policy of the United States and the defenselessness of people without arms, largely prevent them from aiding Americans in suppressing outrages. Despite these difficulties, the maintenance of the status quo makes for more peaceful conditions. All northern Luzon except in Nueva Ecija and Bulacan are substantially free from insurgents. People are busy planting and are asking for municipal organization. Railways and telegraph lines from Manila to Baguio, 122 miles, have not been molested for five months. In excepted provinces and parts of provinces of Southern Luzon, insurgent bands lodge alone active in leading guerrilla warfare have succeeded in recruiting among the people by the method described. In Negros, Cebu, Iloilo, Masbate, Sulu, Tablas, Bohol and other Visayan islands, little disturbance exists and full government is eagerly awaited. Near Cuyayan in Mindanao, an old Tagalog penal settlement, a considerable force of American troops maintains order and suppresses disturbances, and disturbance exists at Surigao. In Zamboanga, Cointabato and other points, the country is peaceful. Four of the islands have been visited by the United States. Traveling ordinary is far from dangerous and unguarded Americans are free from risk of violence even in isolated provinces. Native contributions and militia, which should be organized at once, and aid this and the terrorism to which defenseless people are subjected. Natives desire to enlist in these organizations. If judiciously selected and officered, there will be sufficient force for maintenance of order and will permit early material reduction of United States troops. It is conceded by all but men in arms and is im-

plied in their proclamation, that if the insurrection will disappear within sixty days after the surrender of leaders and ending out of rank and file. The part a heritage from Spanish rule, will continue, but can be suppressed by measures. Existing insurgent organization now maintained with greatest difficulty for purpose stated. Effort is to mass enough insurgents to crush one of our small garrisons for political effect, but without result. Change of policy, turning islands over to a coterie of Tagalog politicians will blight their fair prospects of enormous improvement, drive out capital, make life and property, security, religious, most insecure, banish by fear of civil proscription, a considerable body of conservative Filipinos who have fled Americans in well-founded belief that their people are not now fit for self-government, and reintroduce the same oppression and corruption which existed in all provinces under Malolos insurgent government during the eight months of its control. The result will be factional strife between jealous leaders, chaos and anarchy and will require and justify the intervention of our government or some other. Business interrupted by war was much improved as peace extends, but investment of new capital is retarded by doubt concerning the policy of the United States. In Negros more sugar is produced than ever before. New forestry regulations are impeding the cultivation of rice in some provinces. Last quarter was 50 per cent greater than any quarter under Spanish rule. Rice is now 100 per cent greater than any quarter under Spanish rule. Insurgents have created a greater embargo on the export of rice than the average of the military and consular. The embargo is taken towards early rice, and is a barrier for former where majorities by promoting reach head of domestic procedure, criminal code and judicial system favored by Filipino bar will be created. Railroad franchises should be life and business in these wonderful islands. Forty-five miles of railroad in a large province rich in valuable climate, curing tropical diseases, and to many and communication. Cebu, the islands for public schools, and the islands and English teachers are clerical. Night schools for teaching English to natives are being established in response to popular demand. Native children are anxious to learn English. Such is spoken by a small fraction of the population and in a few years the medium of communication in courts, public offices, and between different tribes, will be English. The constitution is to be secured in the Philippines will bring to them contentment, prosperity, education and political enlightenment.

WILLIAM H. TAFT,  
DEAN C. WORCESTER,  
LUKE E. WRIGHT,  
HENRY C. IDE,  
BERNARD MOSES.

Third Senatorial and Fourth and  
Fifth Representative Dis-  
trict Men.

Stewart retorted by stating that Fifth had merely taken time forelock, and were prepared to "Your machine is not Geared up Stewart.

**The Plague at Glasgow**  
GLASGOW, Sept. 18.—One of the members of one family reported

Interview With Krueger--Capture of  
a Large Amount of Transvaal  
Rolling Stock.

sprains, swellings and lameness  
sale by all dealers and druggists  
son, Smith & Co., Ltd., general

DR. W. AVERDAM, MEDICAL

County Drug Company, Lincoln, Neb.

